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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1909.

WHO WON AND WHAT WAS WON IN HOUSE?

The man is nothing short of a genius who is able to sum up what principle prevailed and who won the victory in the opening session of the House of Representatives in extraordinary session on Monday last.

The Democratic members, with the aid of the insurgent Republicans, defeated the motion by Representative Dabell to make the rules of the Sixtieth Congress the rules of the Sixty-first Congress.

On the other hand, twenty-two insurgent Democrats joined the Cannonite Republicans in defeating the plan offered by the Democratic leader embodying certain rules for the government of House proceedings. This move was under the leadership of Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, a typical Tammany scoundrel, who without the sanction of the Democratic caucus submitted three or four amendments to the rules and offered these as a substitute for the resolution presented by Congressman Champ Clark, the caucus-chosen Democratic nominee for speaker and floor leader of the party.

These amendments to the rules, which appear upon their face to some, what diminish the powers of the speaker, yet leave him in possession of all the prerogatives which he most desires to retain, were adopted, not by vote of the main body of the Democrats and the insurgent Republicans, but by the "regular," or Cannon Republicans by and with the aid of two dozen deserters from the Democratic ranks, eight of whom were elected from Georgia districts.

The action of the Georgia representatives—eight out of a total of eleven—is peculiarly significant at this time. For more than a decade the impression has been widely prevalent in that State that the politics of the commonwealth were largely influenced, if not quite controlled, by the Central of Georgia Railroad system which honeycombs the State from end to end and side to side. By a temporary relaxation of its customary vigilance, Hike Smith was elected governor in 1906, but the damage was repaired in 1908 by the selection of Joseph M. Brown to succeed Governor Smith.

Mr. Edward H. Harriman within the past year or so has come into control of the Central of Georgia Railroad property, and it will be generally conceded that Mr. Harriman would not care to see an official of Speaker Cannon's type benefit of the powers that have enabled him to hold the House in the hollow of his hand for six years past.

It is understood that Speaker Cannon intends from now on to withhold from the Democratic leader the privilege accorded former leader John Sharp Williams of naming the minority members upon the various House committees. It is possible that this determination on the part of the speaker might be interpreted as a tribute to the new Democratic leader and a corresponding reflection upon the recently retired Democratic

leader. Bestowals of special privileges by Speaker Cannon upon the director of the Democratic forces could hardly be regarded as a reward for vigorous and conscientious opposition to the donor of these gifts. If leader Champ Clark be made of the material out of which party leaders should be constructed, he will notify the speaker of the House that such of the Democratic deserters as are given committee assignments should be credited to the Republican, and not to the Democratic quota.

It is somewhat bewildering to note the various constructions of Monday's action in the House. For instance the Washington Post, a Republican newspaper and staunch supporter of Speaker Cannon and all that he represents, says:

"The fight of yesterday was brisk, with brilliant generalship on both sides. It ended in the defeat of the insurgents and the Democrats as was expected; but they displayed first-rate fighting ability, and went down with colors flying. Now that the House has been organized, the Speaker elected, and the rules adopted for the Sixty-first Congress, the best interests of the people will be furthered by strict attention to the business which calls Congress in session."

Then along comes the Baltimore Sun, another Republican newspaper, but with anti-Cannon proclivities with the following sentences under the caption, "Cannon's Claws Cut":

"As the situation now stands, in Congress the 'allies'—that is, the Democrats and the 'insurgent' Republicans—have won the preliminary victory. The fight was not against the election of Mr. Cannon to the chair.

"It is understood that this uprising against the dictatorship of Cannon will not react in any way upon the work of tariff revision. The victory so far won is a victory for popular government and for that which is right, and if the 'insurgents' meet with full success in their warfare in the future upon one-man power, it will be most advantageous to the country."

So we learn conversely that the opponents of Speaker Cannon both won and lost.

In its news headlines, the Post says: "Bollers in House Check Insurgents. Save Day for Regulars When Defeat Threatens."

The Sun's headlines declare: "Insurgents Win. House Rules Changed When Cannon Sees That He Is Beaten."

With competent authorities so widely at variance, it is in order to invite readers to "pay their money and take their choice."

FURTHER CUTS IN WAGES.

The "Independent" steel companies had their inning on Monday last in the wage-cutting game. Since it was announced that the new tariff probably would provide for a reduction in the import rates upon steel products, palpably with the view to influencing legislators to abandon this alleged program, trust plants and "independent" plants have alternated in wage and salary cutting announcements.

Late last week a subsidiary branch of the United States Steel Corporation notified its employees that thereafter their pay envelopes would contain ten per cent less than they had been accustomed to receive.

Next it was the "independents' turn, and two of these came forward on Monday with a similar proclamation to their employees, one the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Harrisburg, employing 6,000 men, and the other the Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, employing about 3,200 persons.

The action of the latter company is accompanied by the significant premise that "after the tariff has been disposed of it is likely business of every kind will begin to improve." Unless the regular order should be broken, it is up to another of the trust properties to next declare its purpose to make its employees pay the price of bringing the necessary pressure upon the lawmakers at Washington.

AMERICAN SAILORS SUBSTANTIAL SYMPATHY.

When donations are required for charitable purposes or for the relief of the distress of human beings, officers and sailors of the United States navy in the immediate vicinity affected may always be depended upon to set the pace in the matter of liberality.

Therefore, it is not surprising, but should be a source of pride to every American citizen that Admiral Mirabella, Italian minister of marine, should have inserted the following paragraph in an official general order: "With sincere gratitude I bring to the knowledge of the Royal Navy the generous act of the American of

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WASHINGTON AVENUE

Newport News, Va.

officers and men of the Atlantic fleet, who in a private subscription collected and handed over to me the large sum of \$3,223 to aid the families of officers and men killed or injured in the recent earthquake of Sicily and Calabria. This act of generous comradeship has been accompanied by expressions of sincere sympathy for the Italian navy, and in your name I sent to the government of the United States the sentiments of the most deep and affectionate gratitude."

From Richmond it is reported that a Mr. Atkinson "is considering a proposition to be a candidate for governor of Virginia against Judge Mann and Hon. Harry Tucker."

All right, the more the merrier. But who is Mr. Atkinson?

STRIKING AT THE TRUSTS.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in a case in which Louis Voght & Sons Company of Cincinnati, was suing the Continental Wall Paper Company is a step in the right direction, and yet it only serves to show the ineffectiveness of the present laws against the trusts. In this decision the court by a vote of five to four holds that a trust, when it has once proved to be a trust, can not collect debts due it. The majority of the court holds that a trust whose business is confessedly unlawful can not use the machinery of the courts to enforce contracts made with it. It is unfortunate that such a decision should be rendered by a bare majority for one change in the personnel of the court might lead to a reversal of the decision, and yet, suppose the decision stands, it is not likely to embarrass the trust much.

The following editorial from the New York Times shows how easily the trusts avoid this decision:

"It is said that the court did not mind the second striking, and the wall paper trust, being led and dead is not likely to mind the decision just handed down. The question is how the decision affects other trusts. It would be a sad blow if it disabled them to collect any bills, but as a matter of fact it embarrasses them only regarding the debts which it is necessary to collect through the courts. To make his decision of no practical effect it is only necessary to make all sales payable upon delivery, or even before delivery. That is a good way to do business, and especially good in the case of producers whose prices are so extortionate that they are collectible only by a special obligation apart from the interest of the unwilling buyer. The case is far from proving that trusts are vulnerable to the law, since the case emphasizes the fact that the defendant was not slain by the law but by the now uncommercial practices. There will be no monuments at the grave of this trust, and all other bad trusts will do well to take notice of the facts. Good trusts, which sell to willing buyers at reasonable profits, are not concerned at all, unless perhaps the decision may be taken to indicate a fixed intention upon the part of the court to construct the law against trusts to mean exactly what it says, but as I say and whom it may. The effect of the decision to encourage or to depress depends upon this rather than upon the point decided."

Not only can a trust escape the force of this decision by refusing to sell on credit, but it can make its exactions even more oppressive. What do those in authority hesitate to strike at the root of the evil? Why

do they not attack the principle of private monopoly and propose legislation which will make a private monopoly impossible? So long as a private monopoly is permitted to exist it can transfer to the consumer every burden that the people attempt to place upon the trust.

The democratic platform is the only platform that proposes a remedy. Denouncing a private monopoly as indefensible and intolerable, the democratic platform demands legislation which will limit the proportion of the total product which a corporation can control. Mr. Taft objected to such legislation which promises to be effective, but the people will learn after while, and through experience, that the government must take sides against the monopoly, and when the government is ready to take sides in earnest, it will not be difficult to protect the public from extortion. Such decisions as the one now referred to serve to show how helpless even the courts are under legislation which merely attempts to regulate corporations, but extermination of the principle of monopoly is the one thing that can be considered in the case of a trust. The Commons.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS.

The Serbian government in its latest note declares that it does not wish to provoke a war nor to impair its friendly relations with Austria-Hungary. It abandons all claims for territorial or other compensations from Austria-Hungary, but renews its expression of opinion that the legality of her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a question of European importance and should be passed upon by the powers which were signatory to the Treaty of Berlin. This latter declaration, we are told, is regarded at Vienna as a very ridiculous proposition.

That is to say, the powers of Europe, six or seven in number, meeting in formal congress to conclude peace and readjust international relations after a great war, unanimously adopted a treaty making a certain disposition of the provinces in question. At a later date, without consulting any of the other powers, and certainly without the assent of any one of these powers, deliberately tears up that treaty and throws it into the waste paper basket by openly violating one of its most important provisions. And the suggestion that such an action is a matter of which the other powers may legitimately take cognizance is contemptuously dismissed as "very ridiculous."

Perhaps that view of the case will prevail. If so, we should have to say that Serbia's attitude and tone were most creditable to European civilization and to the spirit of international law and equity than the attitude and tone of the so-called great powers.—New York Tribune.

COMMITTEE FAVORS ANNEXATION, BUT—

(Continued from Second Page)

gave service and police protection, the opinion of the sanitary inspector and the chief of police was obtained as to their respective departments and the estimates are in accordance therewith.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) MARK BERNARD.
(Signed) S. R. BUXTON.

In Elizabeth City County.

Report of the assessed valuation of real property, in which is included the value of the improvements located thereon, together with the assessed valuation of electric railways, including tracks and real estate, located within the following lines:

Beginning at low water mark on Hampton Roads at the boundary line between Warwick and Elizabeth City counties, thence following low water mark on Hampton Roads in an easterly direction to the easterly boundary line of the property known as the Hampton Roads Villa Company, which said line is about 200 feet east of what is known as Park avenue, thence following the easterly boundary line of the property of the said company in a northerly direction to the northern boundary line of the property of said company, thence northerly along the said easterly boundary line of the property of the Newport News, Hampton and Old Point Development Company, thence northerly along the said easterly boundary line of the property of the last named company to the northern limits of the said company's property, thence in a northerly direction along the line which would be an extension of the easterly boundary line of said company's property to the southerly side of the boundary line of the right-of-way of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company to its intersection with the western branch of Salter's creek.

Total assessed valuation of real estate including improvements located thereon \$ 258,482

Assessed valuation of property belonging to electric railways, including real estate 25,000

Money Left Over.

The committee allowed Mr. Bernard \$34 for his services, and Mr. Buxton \$29. An additional \$10 was allowed Mr. Buxton for work done in Elizabeth City County. This means that over \$200 of the \$300 appropriated for the use of the committee in its investigation will be turned back into the city treasury.

Attending the meeting were Chairman Harris, of the common council, Aldermen Read and Nelms and Councilmen Wallace and Spruill.

DATE OF STATE PRIMARY

Democratic Committee Will Meet and Determine Upon Time.

WILL ASSEMBLE ABOUT APRIL 15

Contest Probably Will Be Set For First

Week in August—Cost to Each Candidate Also Will Be Decided Upon.

RICHMOND, VA., March 16.—The State Democratic committee will be called to meet in this city some time during the month of April, along about Thursday the fifteenth, according to Chairman Elyson, who was seen and asked about the matter of having the committee assemble.

This meeting will be for the purpose of fixing the date for the State primary, when the candidates for the State ticket to be elected this fall are to be nominated.

Will Fix Cost.

What is more, the committee will also determine just what it will cost each of the candidates for the offices to which they aspire. The first and only State primary held in Virginia cost the candidates large sums, the aspirants for governor being assessed \$1,500, as well as those for United States senator. The prices ranged down to some \$300 for minor offices.

In that election there were eleven candidates voted for—two for United States senator, three for governor, two for lieutenant-governor, two for attorney-general and two for superintendent of public instruction. In addition to these, the State treasurer, secretary of the commonwealth and commissioner of agriculture had no opposition, though they paid the assessments and were nominated by the committee.

Had Surplus on Hand.

The State committee, when the expenses of the primary had all been paid, refunded to the candidates something like 30 per cent of the sums they had paid for the holding of the primary.

Four years ago there were four candidates for nomination, and this year finds the following already in the contest:

For Governor—Judge Mann and Mr. Tucker.

For Lieutenant Governor—J. Taylor Elyson and James R. Catton.

For Attorney General—Colonel Robert Catlett and Judge Samuel W. Williams.

For State Treasurer—Asher W. Harman.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Joseph D. Eggleston.

For Commissioner of Agriculture—George K. Koiner.

For Secretary of the Commonwealth—David Q. Eggleston.

For United States Senator—John W. Daniel.

The total at this time is eleven, and from the point of view at this time it does not look like this number will be augmented, for the season is well on and the candidates have been firing around and smiling at the voters.

Fewer Candidates This Year.

Where there were fourteen candidates four years ago, there are just eleven now, and in fixing the assessments the costs of four years ago will be factors. The committee will probably be called on to make the same assessments as for the first primary, seeing that there are two less candidates for the big offices—United States senator and governor. Each of these paid \$1,500, and the deficit in candidates will have to be met in some way, so that those aspiring for office might as well keep an eye peeled for "please remit" when the committee has met and adjourned.

Mr. Elyson has no idea what date the committee will fix for the primary, but he will consider the candidates and have the primary at the very earliest date possible—say, the first week in August.

SPEEDY TRIAL.

Powhatan Murderers Will Be Arraigned on Monday Next.

RICHMOND, VA., March 16.—Judge Hendley, of the Circuit Court of Powhatan county, has set Monday, March 22, as the date for the trial of the twelve negroes indicted for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Skipwith and Walter G. Johnson and the burning of "Southwest," the home of the Skipwiths on the night of February 12. It is expected that the trial of the negroes will consume at least a week.

At present the negroes are confined in the Farmville Richmond Henrico, Petersburg and Powhatan jails. They will be assembled at Powhatan court-house on Monday and the trial will proceed with all possible speed. Although the feeling against the negroes in Powhatan is very bitter there is no apprehension of a lynching as the people of that county are confident that the law will deal properly with them.

Eight of the negroes are charged in one indictment with the murder of Mrs. Skipwith and Johnson but it is probable that they will be tried in two batches of three and one of two. The attorneys for the defense, H. M. Smith, Jr., Haskins, Hobson and William Justis, have not mapped out their plan of defense entirely as yet but are of the opinion that the one indictment will not cover all the cases.

These negroes now in Richmond and Henrico county will be taken to Powhatan Saturday and remain in the Powhatan jail Sunday. A special guard will be appointed to watch the negroes on account of the frailty of the Powhatan county jail.

Make Persuasion Do Work of Fear.

Yet hold it more humane, more heavenly, first, by winning words to conquer willing hearts, and make persuasion do the work of fear.—John Milton.

Act Quickly
And you will save yourself a lot of suffering and trouble. If you have a sudden chill or fever, cold, if you have colic, cramp or diarrhea, don't wait a minute. Take at once a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Expeller to half a glass of hot water or milk. You'll be safe and on the right road to quick recovery. Then you'll escape serious illness. But you ought to have this tried and proven remedy on hand for immediate use. Being prepared in half the battle, whither the pain to subside. New size bottles also in use sizes.

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Steamer Hampton will leave Pier
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m. going to Norfolk, and at 4:30 p.
m. going to Smithfield. Steamer "Ac-
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cept Sunday at 9 a. m. going to
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folk.

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7:30	8:00	6:30	6:45		
9:00	9:30	10:15	10:30		
10:30	11:00	11:45	12:00		
12:00	12:30	1:15	1:30		
1:30	2:00	2:45	3:00		
3:00	3:30	4:15	4:30		
4:30	5:00	5:45	6:00		
6:00	6:30	7:15	7:30		
7:30	8:00				

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Lv. Norfolk 6:00 p. m.	Lv. Phila., B. & O. Ry. 12:17 p. m.
Lv. Old Point 7:00 p. m.	Lv. Wash., Penn. Ry. 12:20 p. m.
Ar. Washington 7:00 a. m.	

Lv. Wash., B. & O. Ry. 9:00 a. m.	Lv. Wash., Penn. Ry. 9:30 a. m.
Ar. N. Y., B. & O. Ry. 11:50 a. m.	Ar. N. Y., Penn. Ry. 11:35 p. m.

Lv. Wash., Penn. Ry. 9:30 a. m.	Ar. N. Y., Penn. Ry. 11:35 p. m.
Lv. Wash., Penn. Ry. 11:30 a. m.	Ar. Phila., Penn. Ry. 10:40 a. m.

Lv. N. Y., B. & O. Ry. 11:50 a. m.	Lv. Phila., B. & O. Ry. 12:17 p. m.
Ar. Wash., B. & O. Ry. 5:20 p. m.	Ar. Wash., Penn. Ry. 12:22 p. m.

Lv
